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# **PCT**

# INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

	(PCT Article 36 and		
pplicant's or agent's file reference P03-55	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notific Preliminary I	ation of Transmittal of International Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
nternational application No. PCT/JP2003/007177	International filing date (day/o	month/year) 5.2003)	Priority date (day/month/year) 18 June 2002 (18.06.2002)
nternational Patent Classification (IPC) or no F02M 25/08			
Applicant	OSAKA GAS CO	, LTD.	
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Date of submission of the demand	I	Date of comple	tion of this report
22 October 2003 (2			27 July 2004 (27.07.2004)
Name and mailing address of the IPEA	/JP	Authorized offi	icer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.	



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PCT/II	2003/0071

# PCT/JP2003/007177

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pr [	or 55  With regar reliminary conta filed furni furni The inter The been The The per This bey	anguage of the translation furnished for the purposes of international profilmation (3).  d to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:  ained in the international application in written form.  together with the international application in computer readable form.  ished subsequently to this Authority in written form.  ished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.  statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in transitional application as filed has been furnished.  statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing the furnished.  amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:  the description, pages

	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;
	to novelty, inventive step or industrial applications,
<b>1</b> 7	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to horse
٧.	citations and explanations supporting such statement
	citations and explanations supporting

CHACIONO MILI			
Statement		_	YES
Novelty (N)	Claims	1-17	
	Claims		NO
	Claims		YES
Inventive step (IS)		1-17	NO
	Claims		
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-17	YES
Ilidasatai appioaomis (22-)	Claims		NO

Citations and explanations

1.

Claims 1 to 6, 9, 10 and 17

Document 1 (Microfilm of the specification and drawings annexed to the Japanese Utility Model Application No. 148924/1986 (Laid-open No. 57351/1988) (Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.), 16 April 1988) sets forth a latent-heat storage type adsorbent for canisters, containing a heat-adsorbent material and a heat-storage material encapsulated in capsules.

Document 2 (JP 10-339218 A (Tennex K.K.), 22

December 1998) sets forth a latent-heat storage type

adsorbent for canisters, wherein a heat-storage material
is adhered to the surface of adsorbent particles.

The inventions set forth in claims 1 to 6, 9, 10 and 17 do not involve an inventive step in the light of documents 1 and 2 cited in the international search report. It would be easy for a person skilled in the art to conceive of applying the feature described in document 2 to the latent-heat storage type adsorbent for canisters set forth in document 1. Moreover, setting the particle size of the heat-storage material and the adsorbent as necessary, and using static electricity to adhere particles as a process for production, would both be obvious to a person skilled in the art. Even referring to

common general technical knowledge, it is impossible to specify the particle size of capsules solely with the term "microcapsule", therefore in producing the known microcapsules, it would be obvious to a person skilled in the art to select a particle size as required for the product.

### Claims 7 and 8

Document 3 (JP 64-36962 A (Toyota Motor Corporation), 7 February 1989) sets forth a latent-heat storage type adsorbent for molded canisters comprising a binder and latent-heat storage type adsorbent for canisters.

The invention set forth in claims 7 and 8 does not involve an inventive step in the light of documents 1, 2 and 3 cited in the international search report. It would be easy for a person skilled in the art to conceive of applying the feature described in document 3 to the latent-heat storage type adsorbent for canisters described in document 1. Moreover, in the light of document 2, it would be obvious to a person skilled in the art to select a pellet shape or other shape as the shape of the molded products.

## Claims 11 and 12

Document 4 (JP 6-10781 A (Toyoda Gosei Co., Ltd.), 18 January 1994) sets forth a process for production of adsorbent for canisters, wherein binder is mixed uniformly with a slurry obtained by suspending an adsorbent material in a liquid medium, and then the resultant mixture is dried.

The invention set forth in claims 11 and 12 does not involve an inventive step in the light of documents 1, 3

and 4 cited in the international search report. It would be obvious to a person skilled in the art to employ the general process for production set forth in document 4 as the process for production obtained by applying the feature described in document 3 to the latent-heat storage type adsorbent for canisters described in document 1.

### Claims 13 and 16

Document 4 sets forth a process for production of adsorbent for canisters, wherein a mixed solution is sprayed onto a carrier.

The invention set forth in claims 13 and 16 does not involve an inventive step in the light of documents 1, 2 and 4 cited in the international search report. It would be obvious to a person skilled in the art to employ the general process for production set forth in document 4 as the process for production obtained by applying the feature described in document 2 to the latent-heat storage type adsorbent for canisters described in document 1.

### Claim 14

Document 1 sets forth a method for producing latentheat storage type adsorbent for canisters, wherein an adsorbent is mixed with a heat-storage material encapsulated in capsules.

The invention set forth in claim 14 does not involve an inventive step in the light of document 1 cited in the international search report. It would be easy for a person skilled in the art to conceive of uniformly mixing the heat-storage material described in document 1 into an adsorbent.

### Claim 15

Document 4 sets forth a method for producing latent-

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heat storage type adsorbent for canisters, wherein a slurry having an adsorbent suspended in a liquid medium, a binder and water are mixed uniformly and dried.

The invention set forth in claim 15 does not involve an inventive step in the light of documents 1, 3 and 4 cited in the international search report. It would be obvious to a person skilled in the art to employ the general process for production set forth in document 4 as the process for production obtained by applying the feature described in document 3 to the latent-heat storage type adsorbent for canisters described in document 1.

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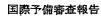
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### 国際予備審査報告

(法第12条、法施行規則第56条) 【PCT36条及びPCT規則70]

出願人又は代理人 の書類記号 P03-55	今後の手続きについては、国際予備審査報告の送付通知(様式PCT/ IPEA/416)を参照すること。			
国際出願番号 PCT/JP03/07177	国際出願日 (日.月.年) 06.06.2003 優先日 (日.月.年) 18.06.2002			
国際特許分類 (IPC) Int. Cl <sup>7</sup> F02M 25/08				
出願人 (氏名又は名称) 大阪瓦斯株式会社				
国際予備審査機関が作成したこの国際予備審査報告を法施行規則第57条 (PCT36条)の規定に従い送付する。     この国際予備審査報告は、この表紙を含めて全部で 4 ページからなる。     この国際予備審査報告には、附属書類、つまり補正されて、この報告の基礎とされた及び/又はこの国際予備審				
(PCT規則70.16及びPCT	む明細客、請求の範囲及び/又は図面も添付されている。 実施細則第607号参照) ページである。			
3. この国際予備審査報告は、次の内容を含む。  I ※ 国際予備審査報告の基礎  II 優先権  III 新規性、進歩性又は産業上の利用可能性についての国際予備審査報告の不作成  IV 発明の単一性の欠如  V ※ PCT35条(2)に規定する新規性、進歩性又は産業上の利用可能性についての見解、それを基付けるための文献及び説明  VI				
国際予備審査の請求告を受理した日 22.10.2003	国際予備審査報告を作成した日 27.07.2004			
名称及びあて先 日本国特許庁(IPEA/JP 郵便番号100-8915 東京都千代田区設が関三丁目4	佐藤 正浩			



国際出願番号 PCT/JP03/07177

I. 国際	予備審査報告の基礎				
1. この国際予備審査報告は下記の出願書類に基づいて作成された。(法第6条(PCT14条)の規定に基づく命令に 応答するために提出された差し替え用紙は、この報告書において「出願時」とし、本報告書には添付しない。 PCT規則70.16,70.17)					
	顔時の国際出願書類			,	
明紀	<b>細書</b> 第 細書 第 細書 第	ページ、	出願時に提出されたもの 国際予備審査の請求書と	) : 共に提出されたもの 付の書簡と共に提出されたもの	
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10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	面 第	ページ/図、	出願時に提出されたもの国際予備審本の禁事を	付の審簡と共に提出されたもの ) :共に提出されたもの 付の書簡と共に提出されたもの	
明紀	細書の配列表の部分 第	ページ、	出願時に提出されたもの 国際予備審査の請求書と	)	
2. 上記の	の出願書類の言語は、下記	Bに示す場合を除くほか、この	)国際出願の言語である。		
	上記の書類は、下記の言語である				
		、又はアミノ酸配列を含んでお 水面による配列表	り、次の配列表に基づき	国際予備審査報告を行った。	
□ この国際出願に含まれる街面による配列表 □ この国際出願と共に提出された磁気ディスクによる配列表 □ 出願後に、この国際予備審査(または調査)機関に提出された啓面による配列表 □ 出願後に、この国際予備審査(または調査)機関に提出された磁気ディスクによる配列表 □ 出願後に提出した街面による配列表が出願時における国際出願の開示の範囲を超える事項を含まない旨の陳述 書の提出があった □ む面による配列表に記載した配列と磁気ディスクによる配列表に記録した配列が同一である旨の陳述書の提出					
	があった。 こより、下記の沓類が削除				
明A	<b>御</b> 客 第 Rの範囲 第		項	l · ·	
れる	5ので、その補正がされな	充欄に示したように、補正が かったものとして作成した。 <b></b>	(PCT規則70.2(c) こ	囲を超えてされたものと認めら の補正を含む差し替え用紙は上	
			·		



国際出願番号 PCT/JP03/07177

v.	新規性、進歩性又は産業上の利 文献及び説明	用可能性についての法第	12条 (PCT35条(2)) に定める見解	4、それを裏付ける 
1.	見解			
	新規性(N)	請求の範囲 請求の範囲	1-17	有 無
	進歩性 (IS)	請求の範囲 請求の範囲	1-17	有 無
	産業上の利用可能性 (IA)	請求の範囲 請求の範囲	1-17	有 無

### 2. 文献及び説明 (PCT規則70.7)

請求の範囲1-6、9、10、17について 文献1:日本国実用新案登録出願61-148924号(日本国実用新案登録出願公 開63-57351号)の願書に添付した明細書及び図面の内容を撮影したマイクロ フィルム(日産自動車株式会社)1988.04.16 には、吸着材と、蓄熱材封入カプセルに封入した蓄熱材を含む、キャニスタ―用潜熱 蓄熱型吸着材が記載されている。

文献2: JP 10-339218 A (株式会社テネックス) 1998.12.22

1998.12.22 には、吸着材の粒子表面に蓄熱材が添着された、キャニスタ―用潜熱蓄熱型吸着材が 記載されている。

請求の範囲1-6、9、10、17に記載された発明は、国際調査報告で引用された上記文献1,2により、進歩性を有しない。文献2記載の構造を、文献1記載のキャニスター用潜熱蓄熱型吸着材に適用することは、当業者であれば容易に想到し得たものである。また、蓄熱材及び吸着材の粒径を適宜設定し得ること及び、製造方法として静電気を用いて粒子を付着させることは、それぞれ当業者にとって自明の事項である。なお、技術常識を参酌しても、「マイクロカプセル」なる用語のみをもって、カプセルの粒径を特定することはできないので、従来周知のマイクロカプセルを製作するに当たって、製品に要求される適宜の粒径を選択することは、当業者にとって自明の事項であるといえる。

請求の範囲7、8について 文献3: JP 64-36962 A (トヨタ自動車株式会社)

1989.02.07 には、キャニスタ―用潜熱蓄熱型吸着材とバインダーからなる成型体のキャニスタ― 用潜熱蓄熱型吸着材が記載されている。

請求の範囲7、8に記載された発明は、国際調査報告で引用された上記文献1,2,3により、進歩性を有しない。文献3記載の構造を、文献1記載のキャニスタ―用潜熱蓄熱型吸着材に適用することは、当業者であれば容易に想到し得たものである。また、成型体の形状としてペレット型等の形状を選択し得ることは、文献2から見て、当業者にとって自明の事項である。



### 補充欄(いずれかの欄の大きさが足りない場合に使用すること)

### 第 V 欄の続き

請求の範囲11、12について 文献4:JP 6-10781 A (豊田合成株式会社) 1994.01.18 には、吸着材を液状媒体に懸濁させたスラリーとバインダーとを均一混合し、乾燥す る、キャニスタ一用吸着材の製造方法が記載されている。

請求の範囲11、12に記載された発明は、国際調査報告で引用された上記文献1,3,4により、進歩性を有しない。文献3記載の構造を、文献1記載のキャニスター 用潜熱蓄熱型吸着材に適用して製造する吸着材の製造方法として、文献4記載の一般的製造方法を採用し得ることは、当業者にとって自明である。

請求の範囲13,16について 文献4には、混合液を担体にスプレーする、キャニスタ―用吸着材の製造方法が記載 されている。

請求の範囲13,16に記載された発明は、国際調査報告で引用された上記文献1, 2,4により、進歩性を有しない。文献2記載の構造を、文献1記載のキャニスター 用潜熱蓄熱型吸着材に適用して製造する吸着材の製造方法として、文献4記載の一般 的製造方法を採用し得ることは、当業者にとって自明である。

請求の範囲14について

文献1には、吸着材と、蓄熱材封入カプセルに封入した蓄熱材を混合する、キャニス タ一用潜熱蓄熱型吸着材の製造方法が記載されている。

請求の範囲14に記載された発明は、国際調査報告で引用された上記文献1により、 進歩性を有しない。文献1記載の蓄熱材を吸着材間に均一に混合する程度のことは、当業者であれば容易に想到し得たものである。

請求の範囲15について

文献4には、吸着材を液状媒体に懸濁させたスラリーとバインダーと水とを均一混合 し乾燥する、キャニスター用吸着材の製造方法が記載されている。

請求の範囲15に記載された発明は、国際調査報告で引用された上記文献1,3,4 により、進歩性を有しない。文献3記載の構造を、文献1記載のキャニスタ―用潜熱 蓄熱型吸着材に適用して製造する吸着材の製造方法として、文献4記載の一般的製造 方法を採用し得ることは、当業者にとって自明である。